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NWFSC

5.0 Survival in Rivers in the Columbia River Basin

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May 6, 2015

Passive Integrated Transponder (PIT) Tags

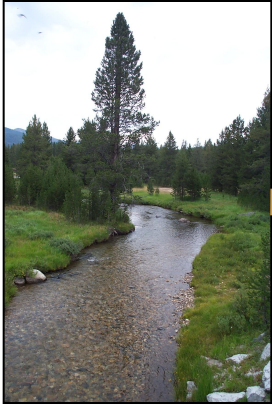
- Keep track of individuals with unique codes
- Remain with individual for lifetime



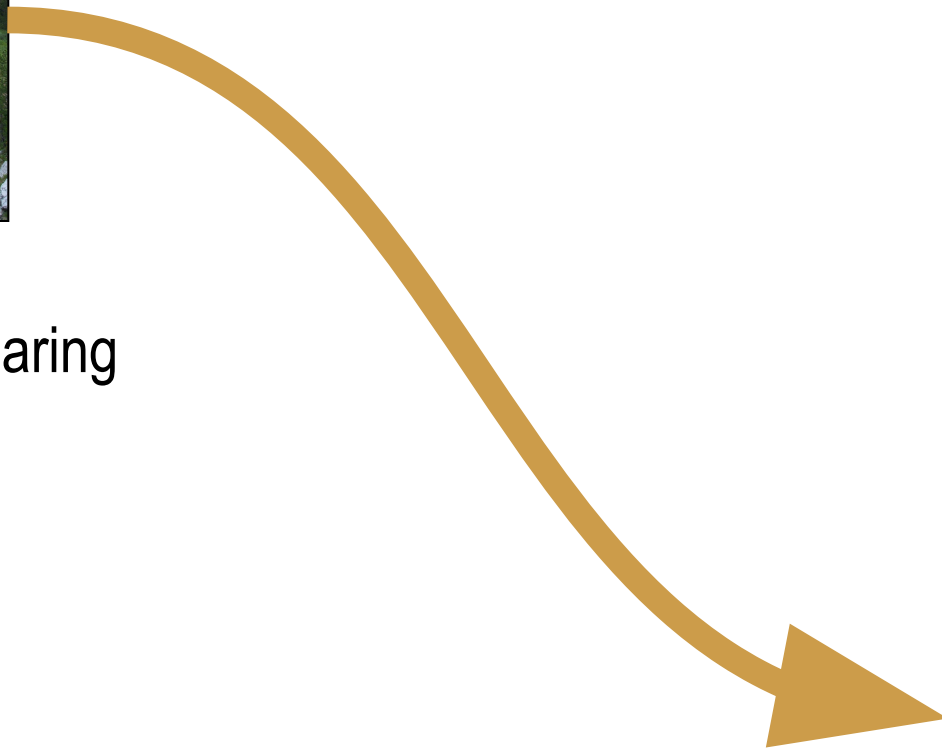


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Estimating Parr-to-Smolt Survival



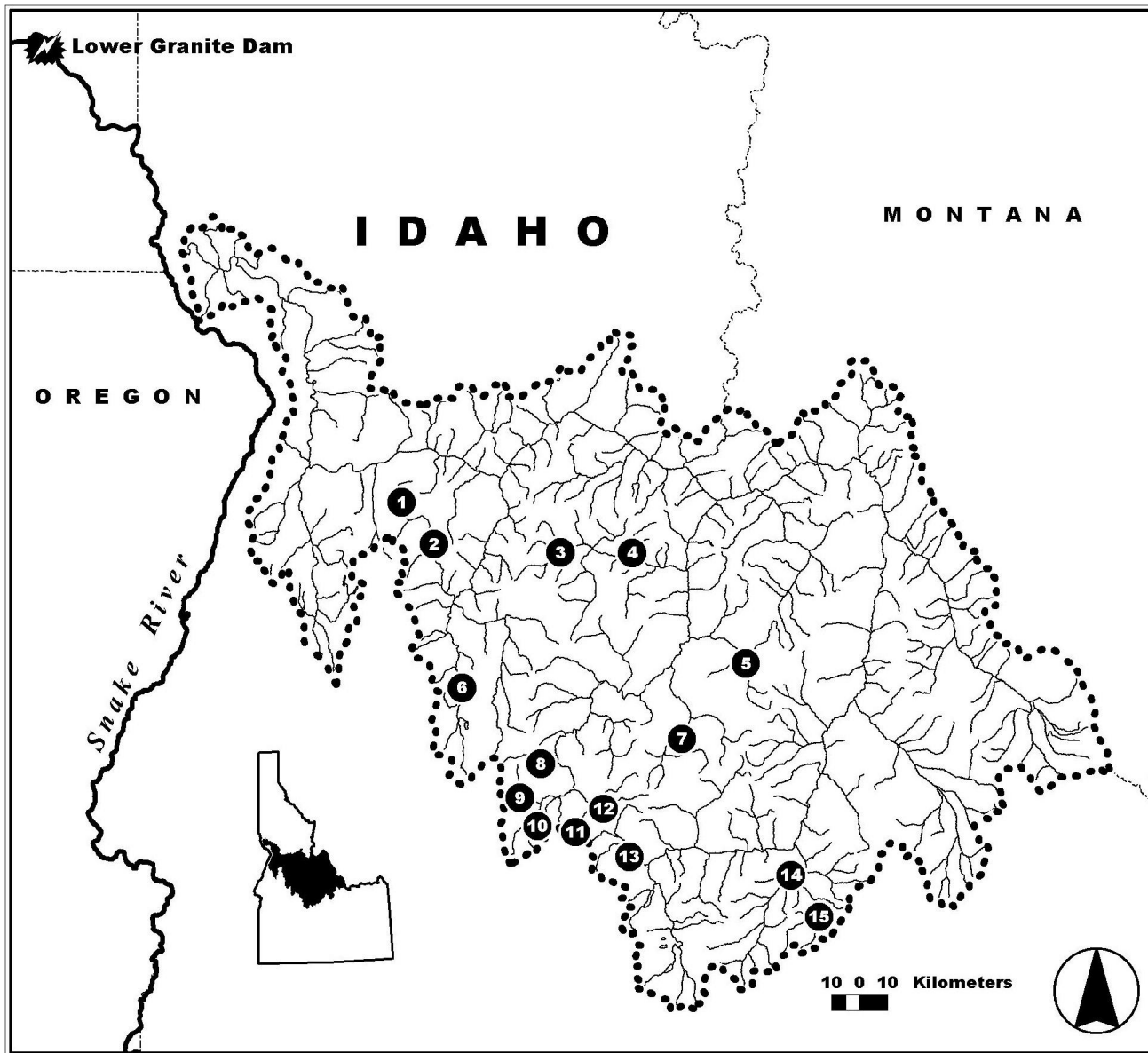
Freshwater
Spawning/Rearing
Stream



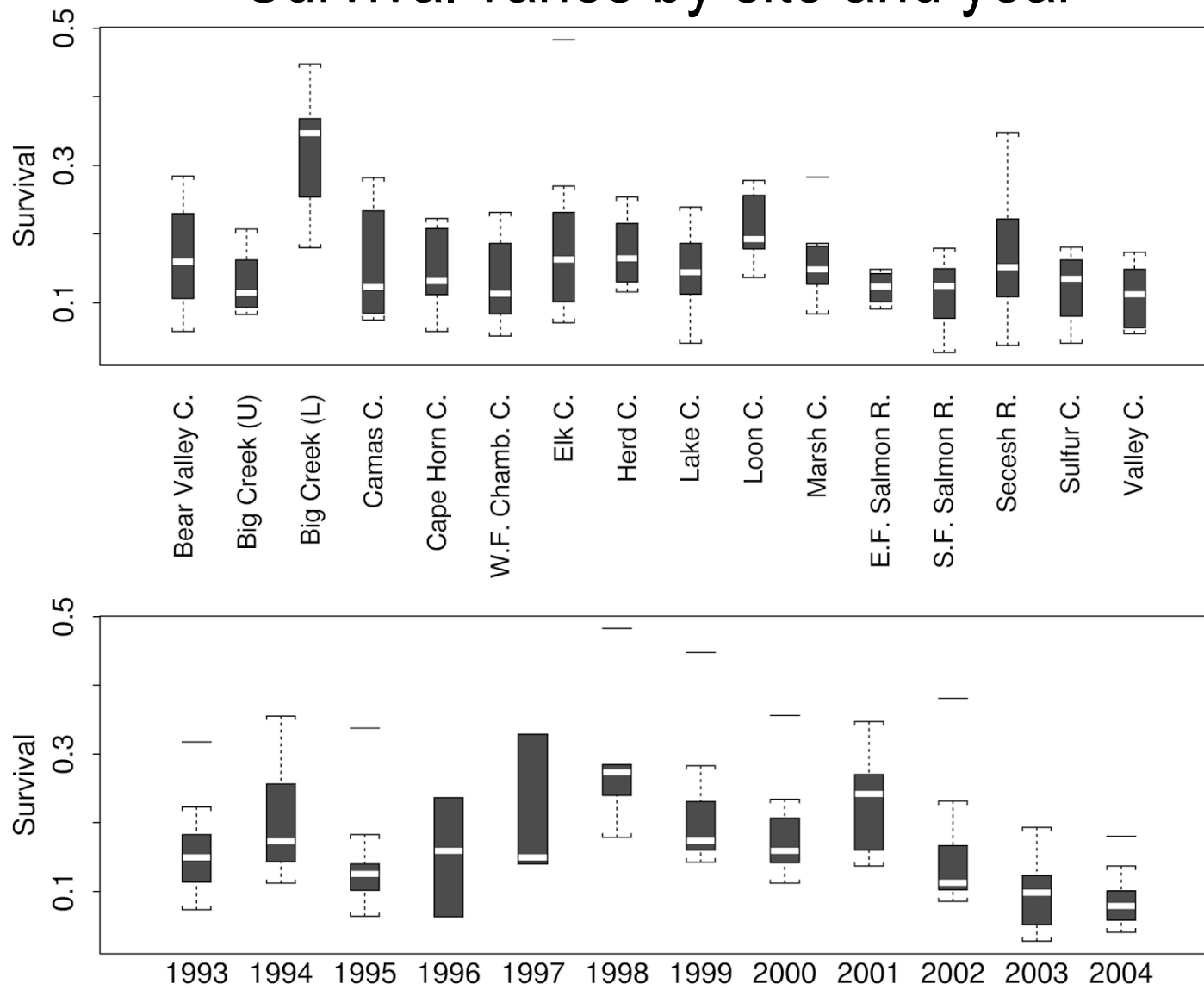
Lower Granite
Dam on the
Snake River



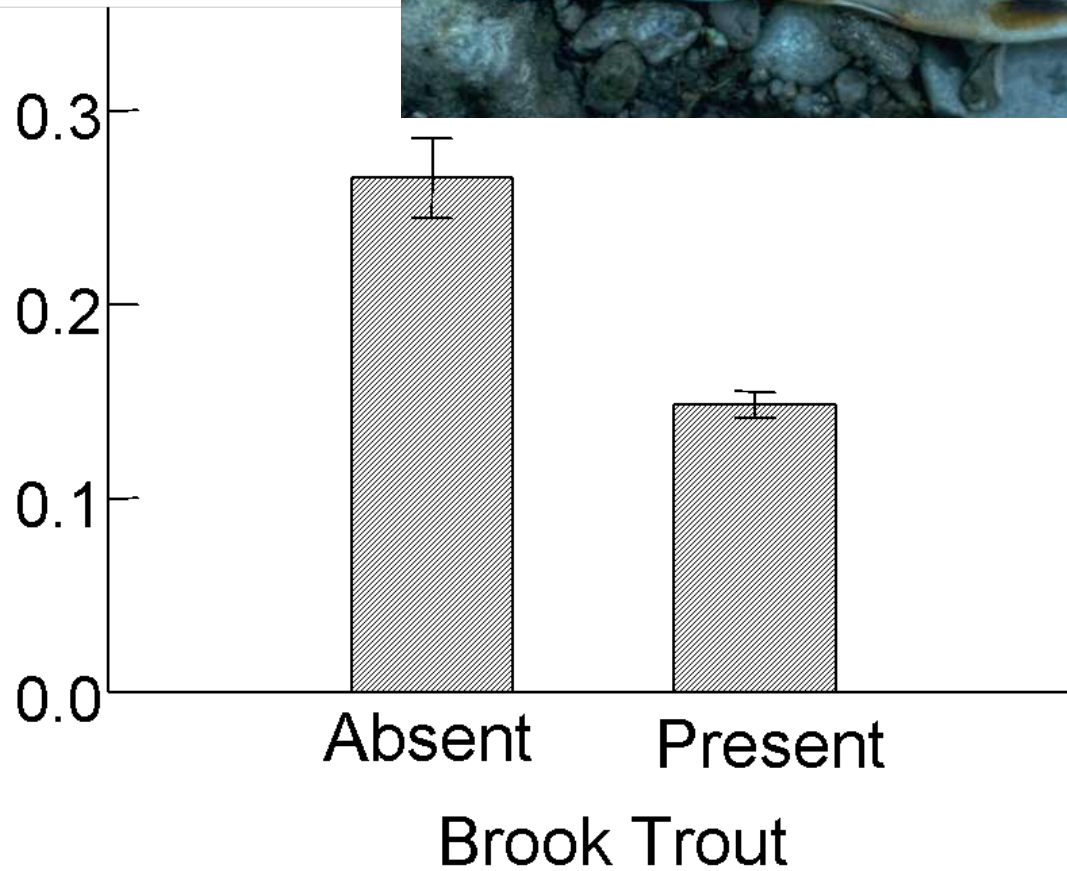
Study Sites in the Salmon River Basin, Idaho



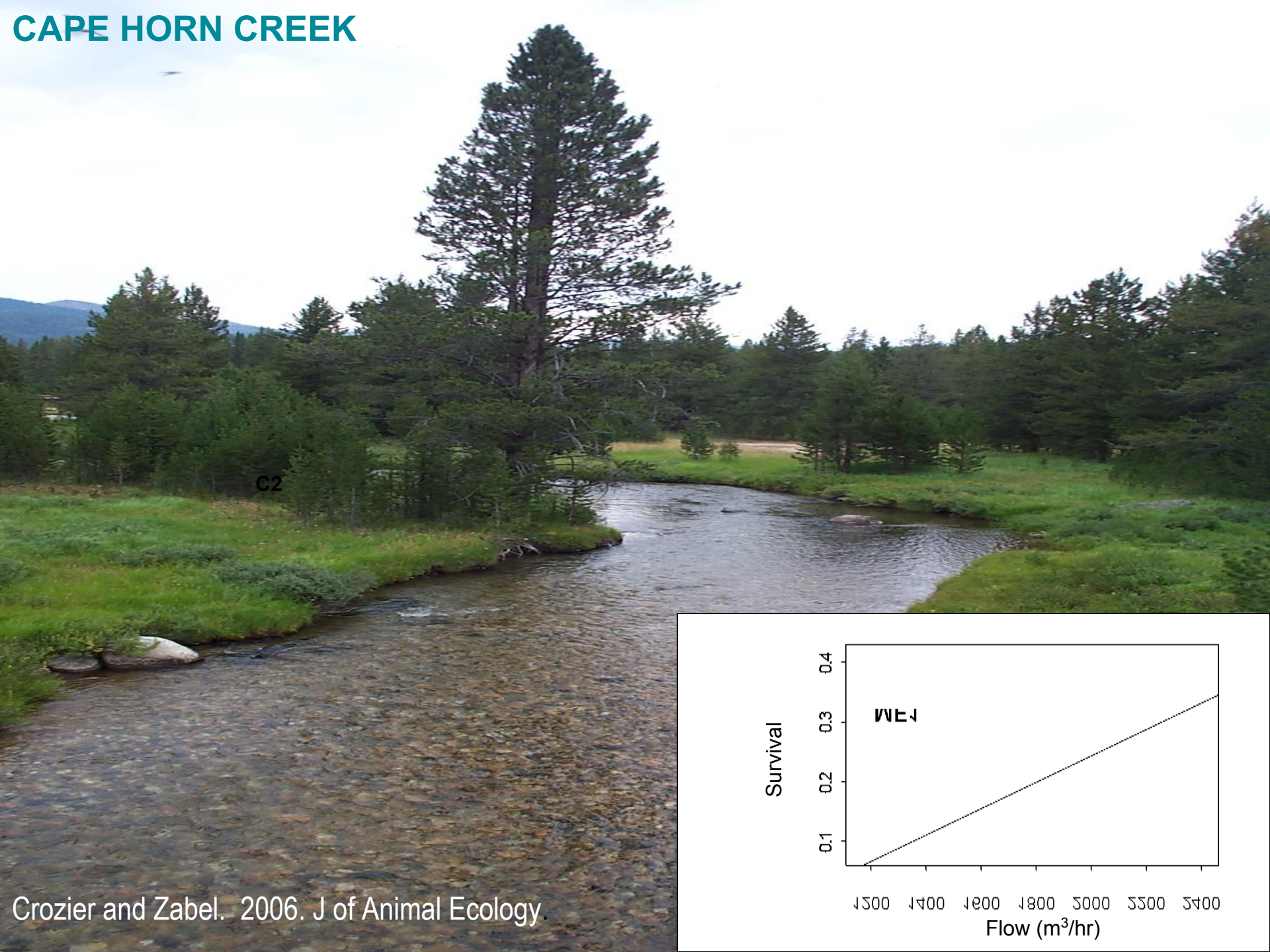
Survival varies by site and year



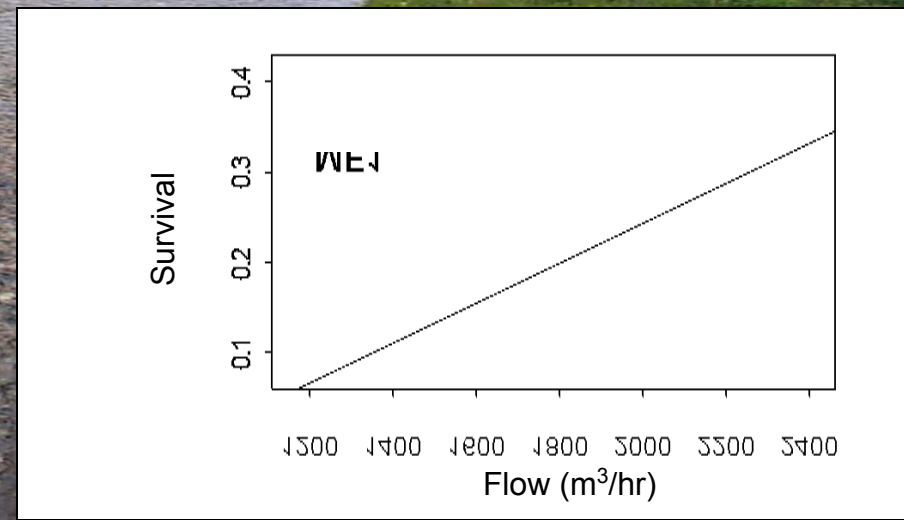
Chinook survival to lower granite



CAPE HORN CREEK

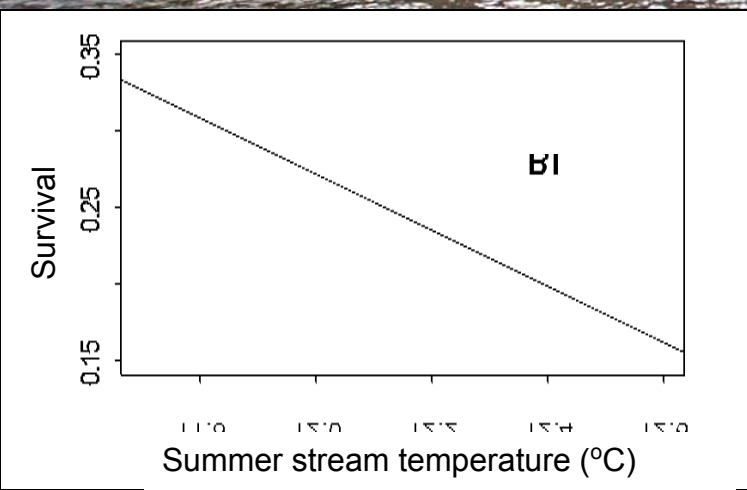


C2

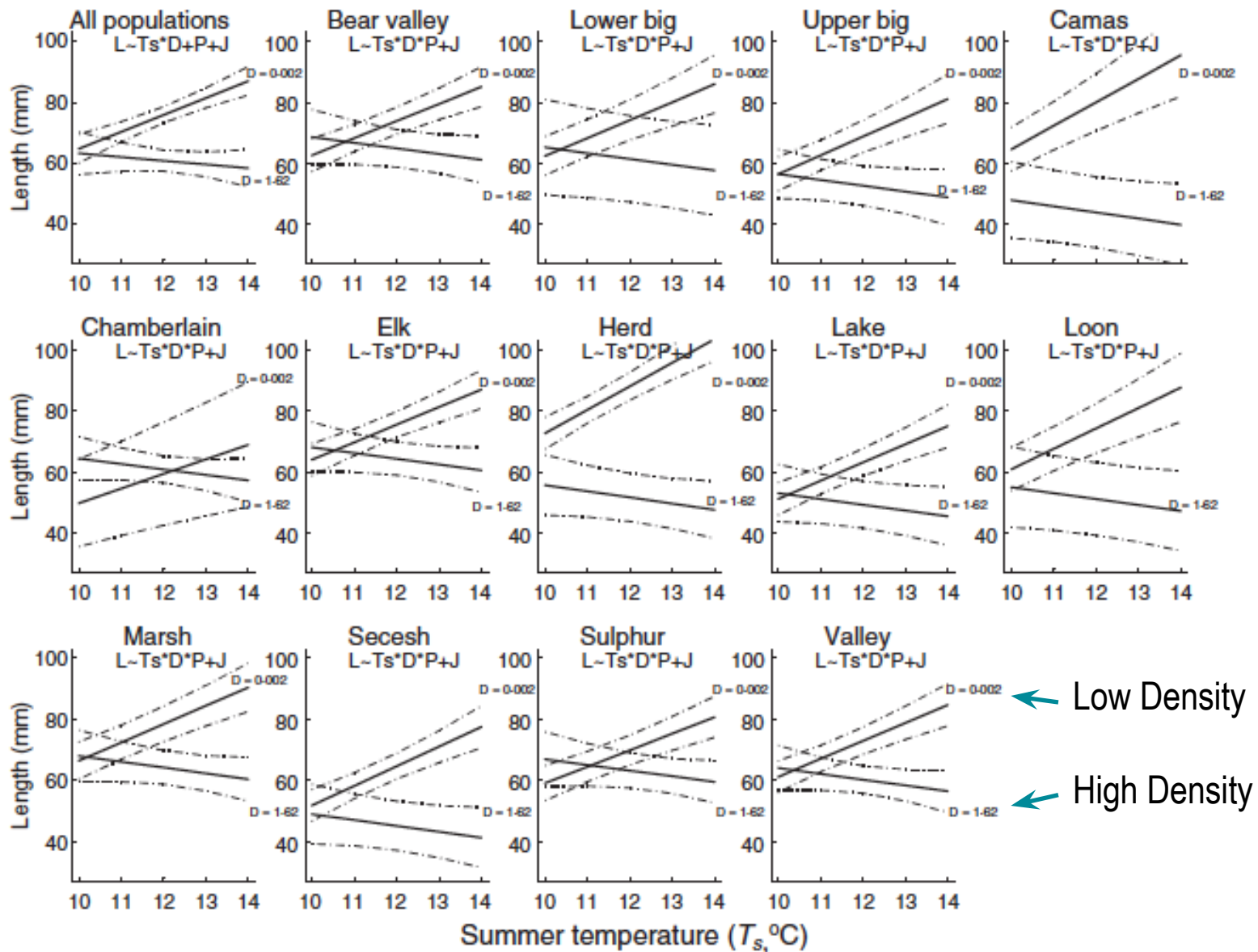


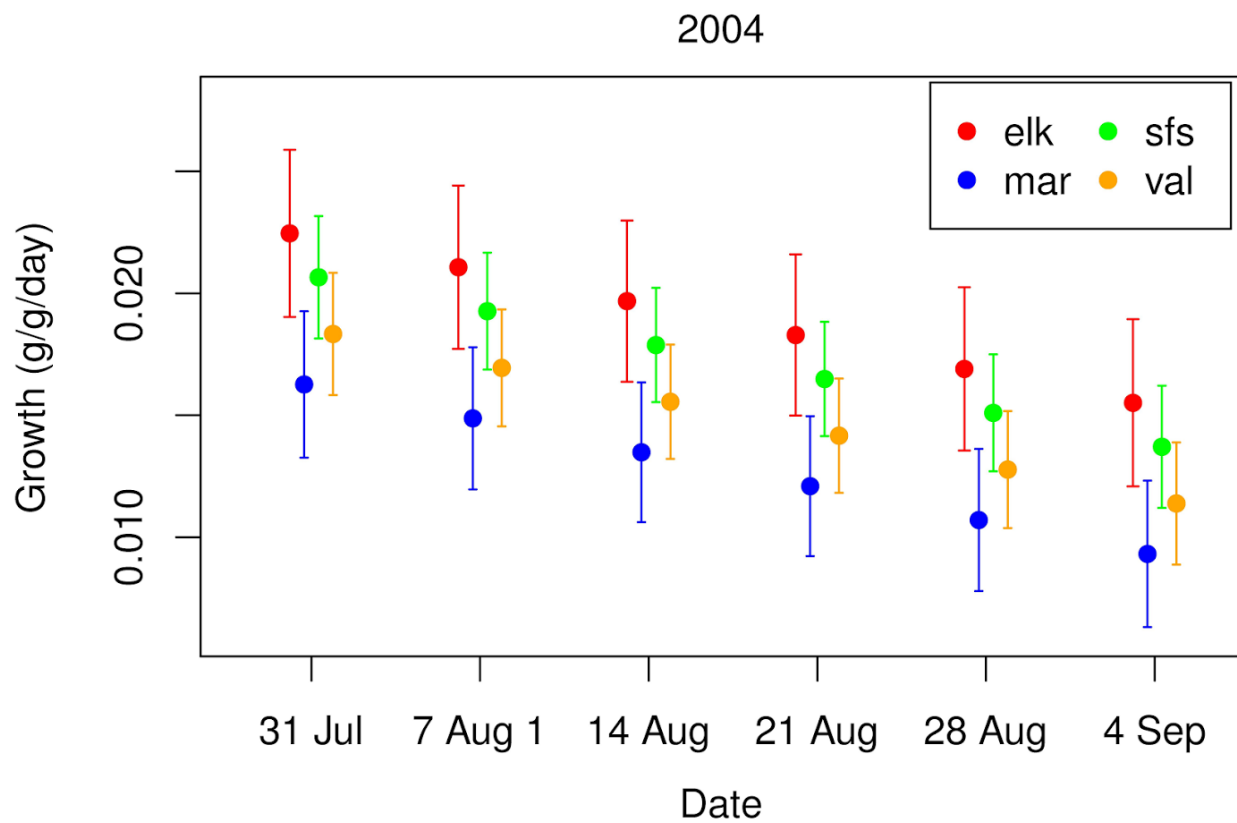
Crozier and Zabel. 2006. J of Animal Ecology.

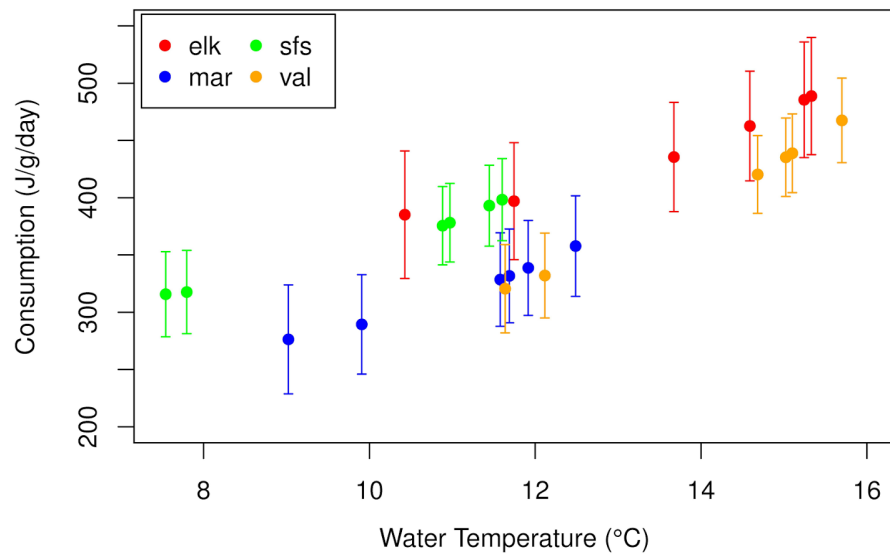
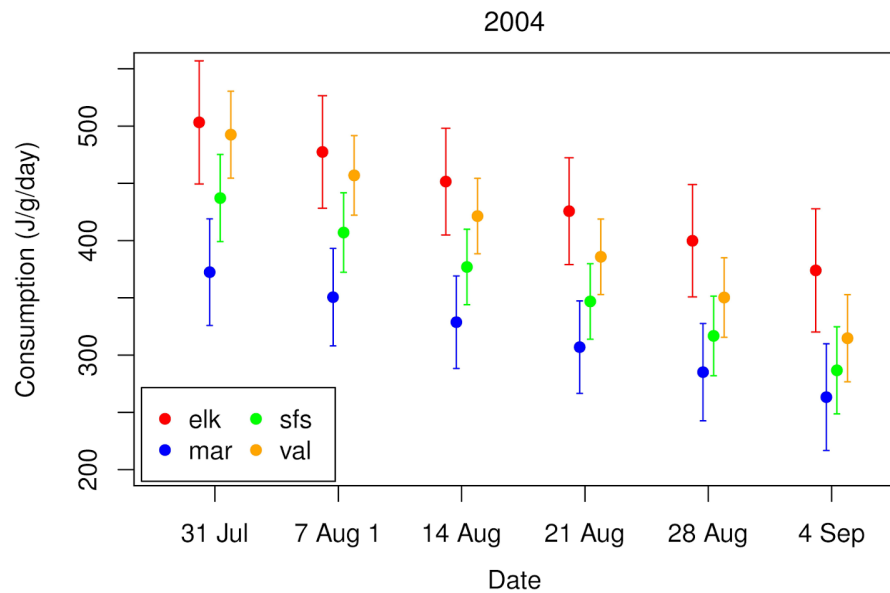
BIG CREEK (LOWER)

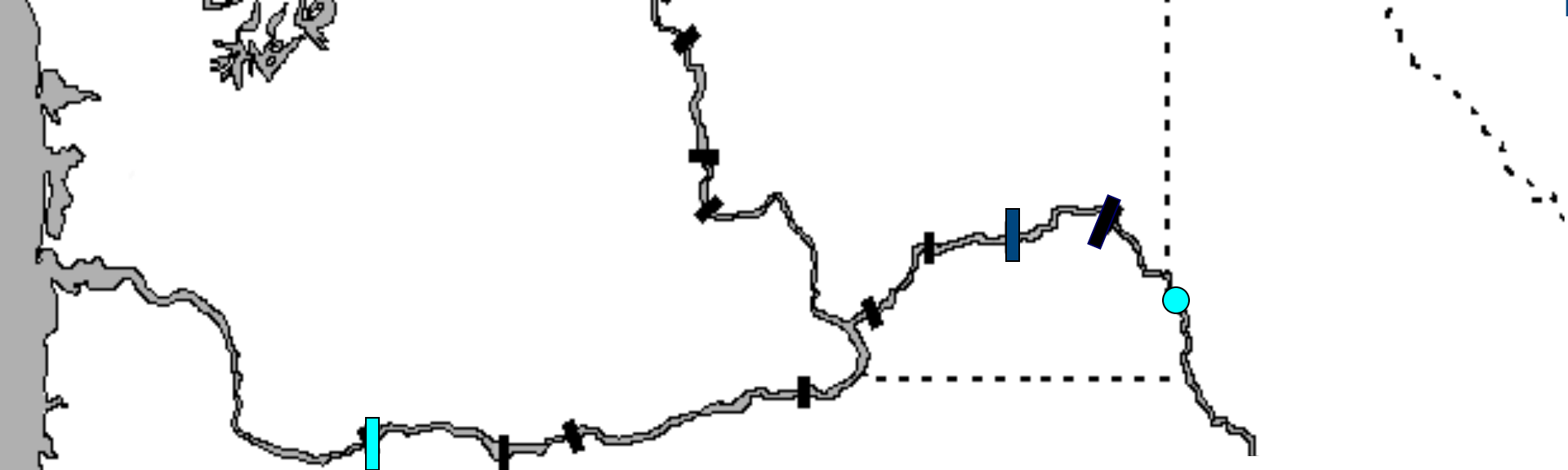


Crozier and Zabel. 2006. J of Animal Ecology.



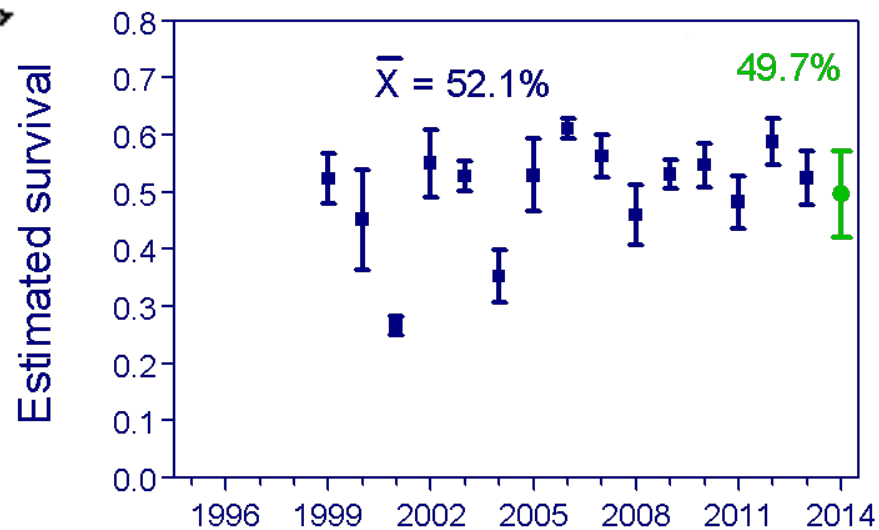




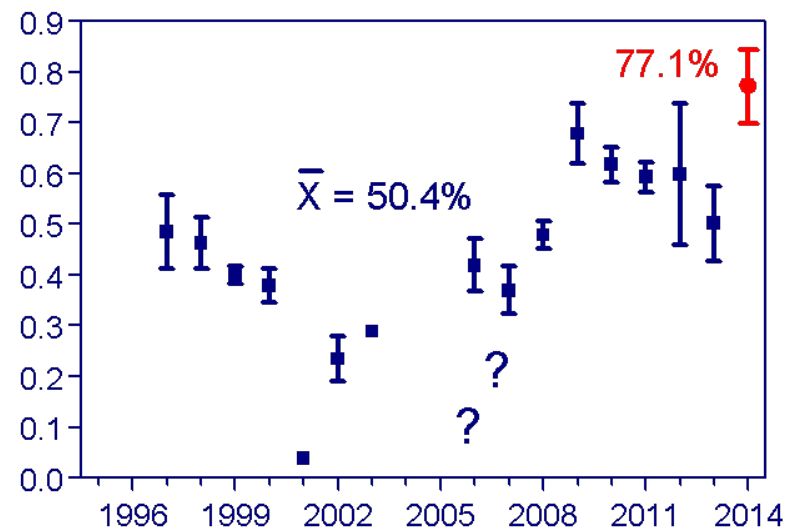


Snake River Trap to Bonneville

Yearling Chinook



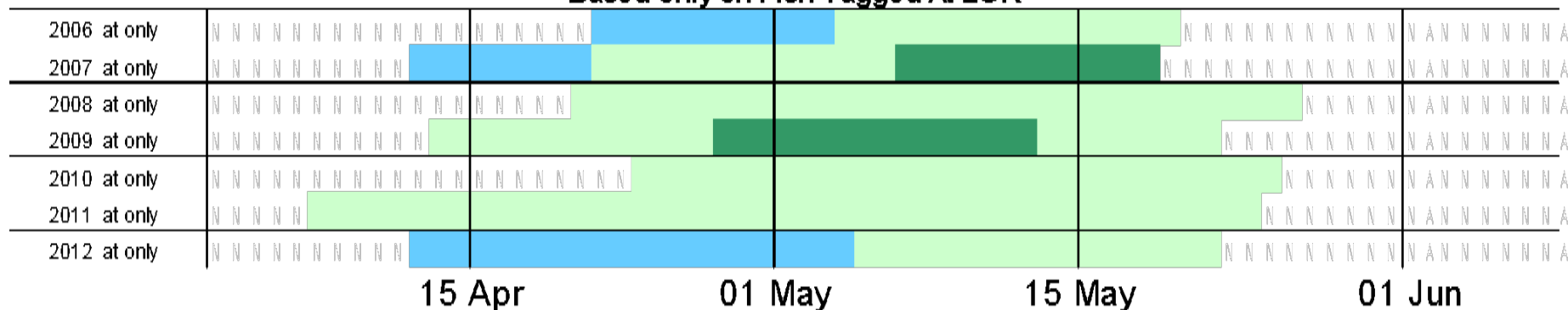
Steelhead



Benefits of Transportation



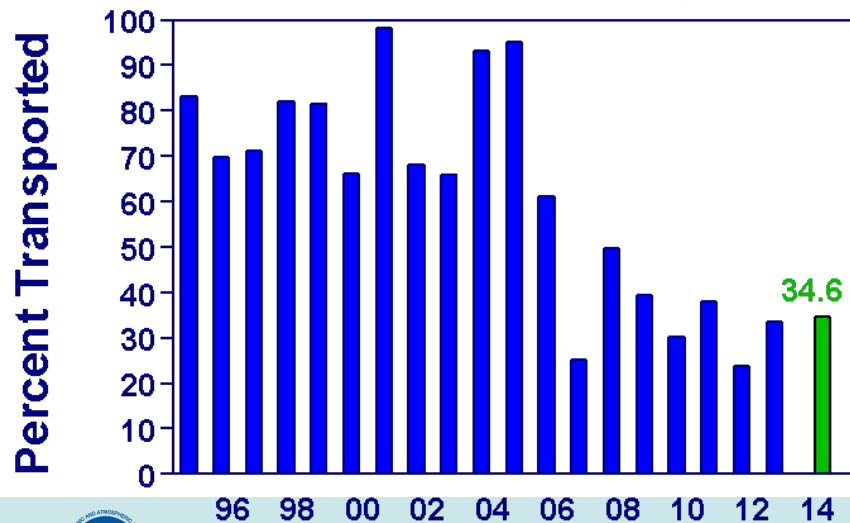
Based only on Fish Tagged At LGR



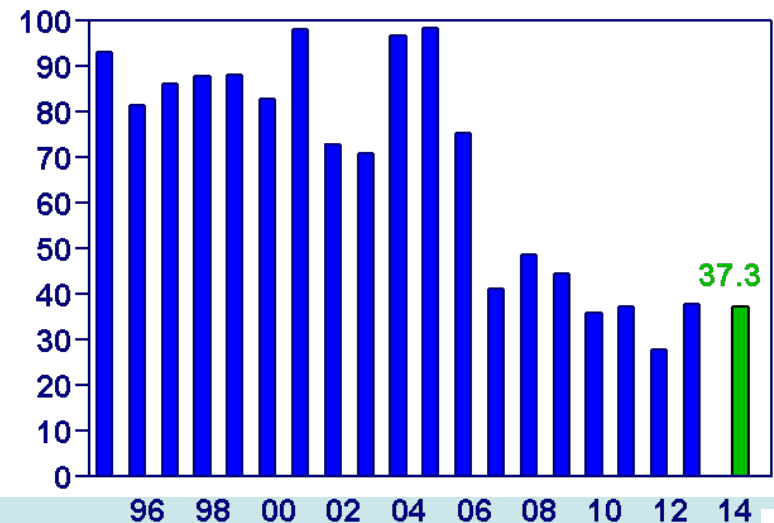


Percent Transported to Below Bonneville

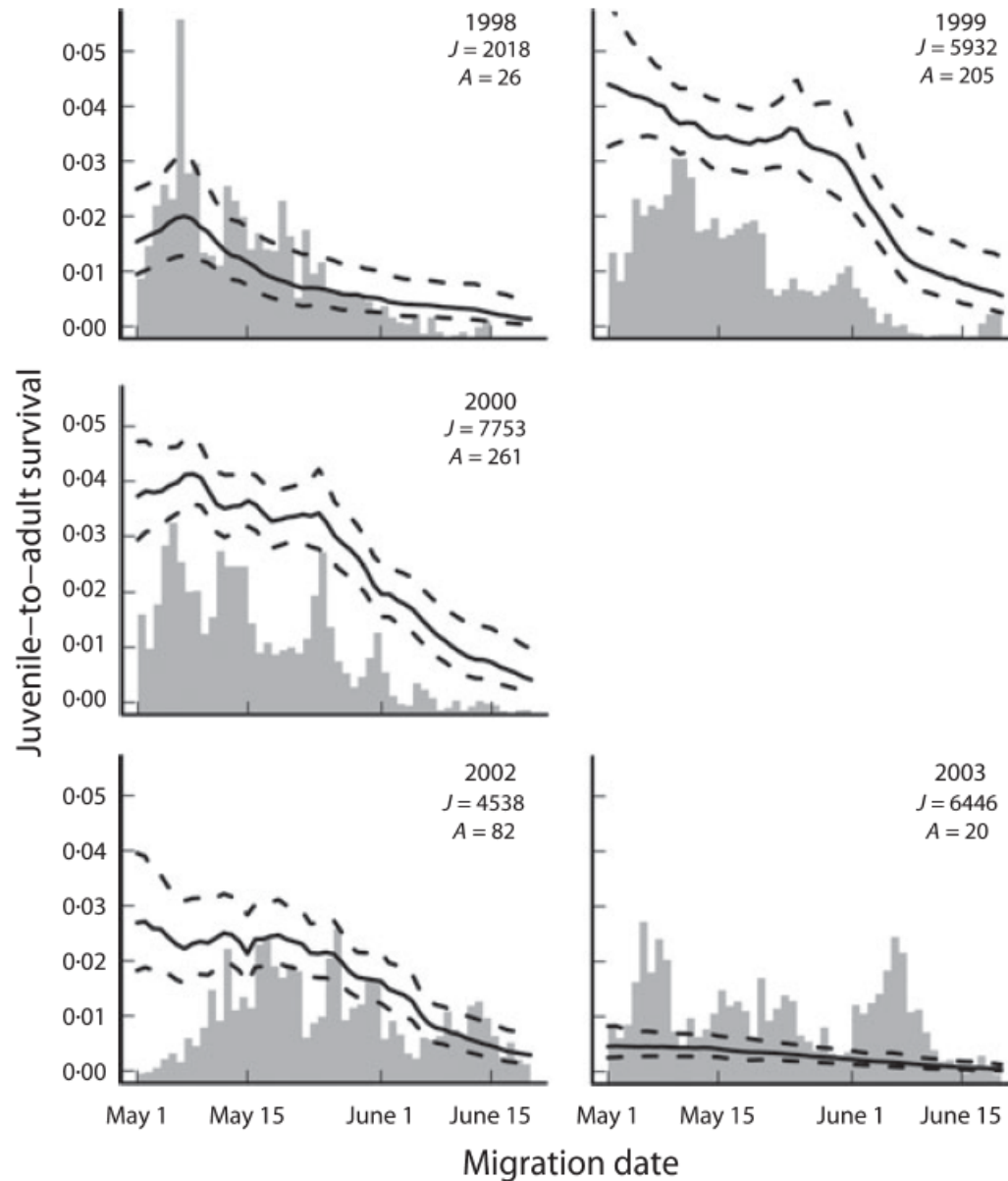
Yearling Chinook



Steelhead



Snake River spring/summer Chinook salmon



February 2015: ~1,500 California Sea Lions at Astoria's East Mooring Basin



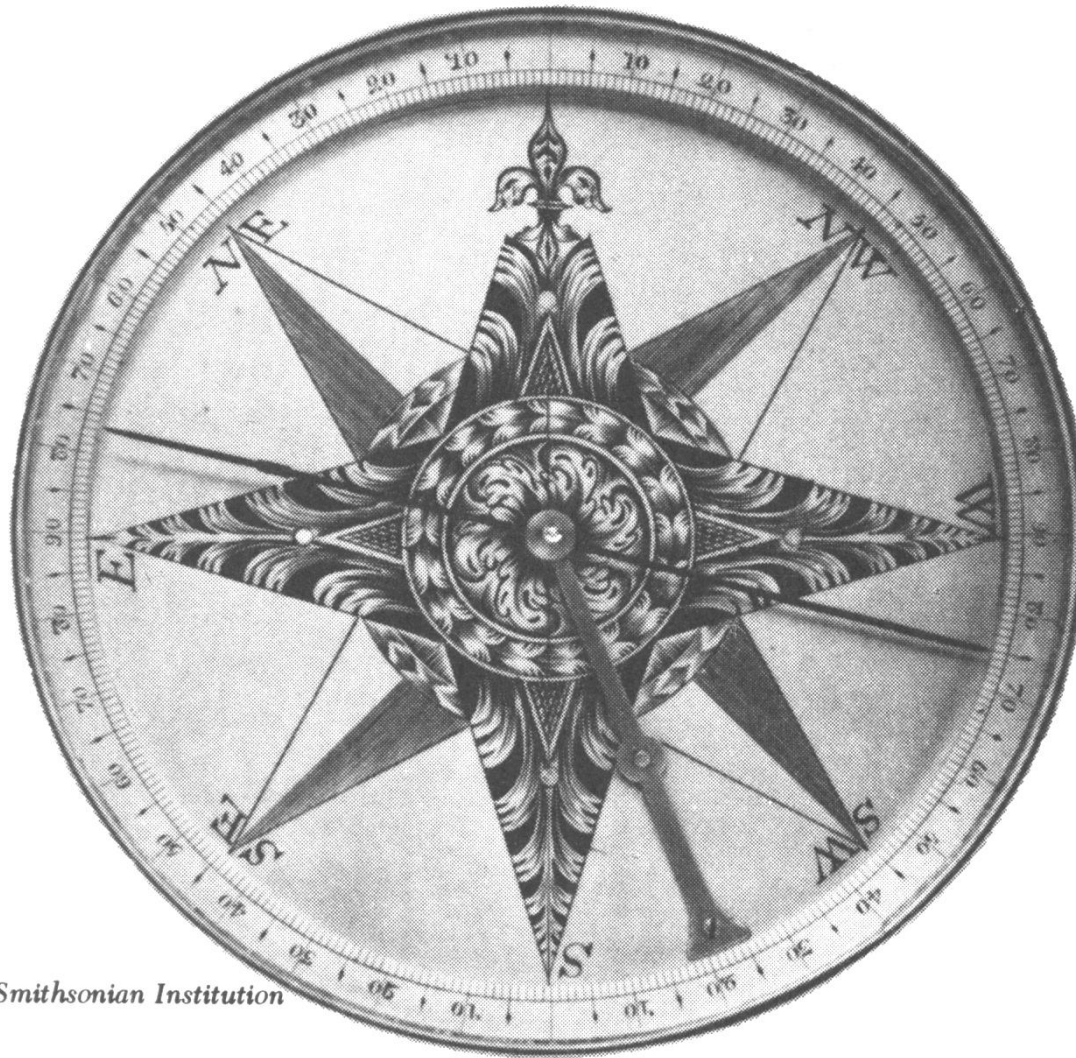
Survival varied by tagging date

	Adjusted Survival		
Year	Early Season (3/20-4/7)	Middle Season (4/9-5/2)	Late Season (5/3-6/20)
2010	NA	89%	101%
2011	89%	81%	101%
2012	74%	82%	91%
2013	NA	62%	104%
2014	*40%	*63%	*107%

*Preliminary estimate; assumes harvest of 4%



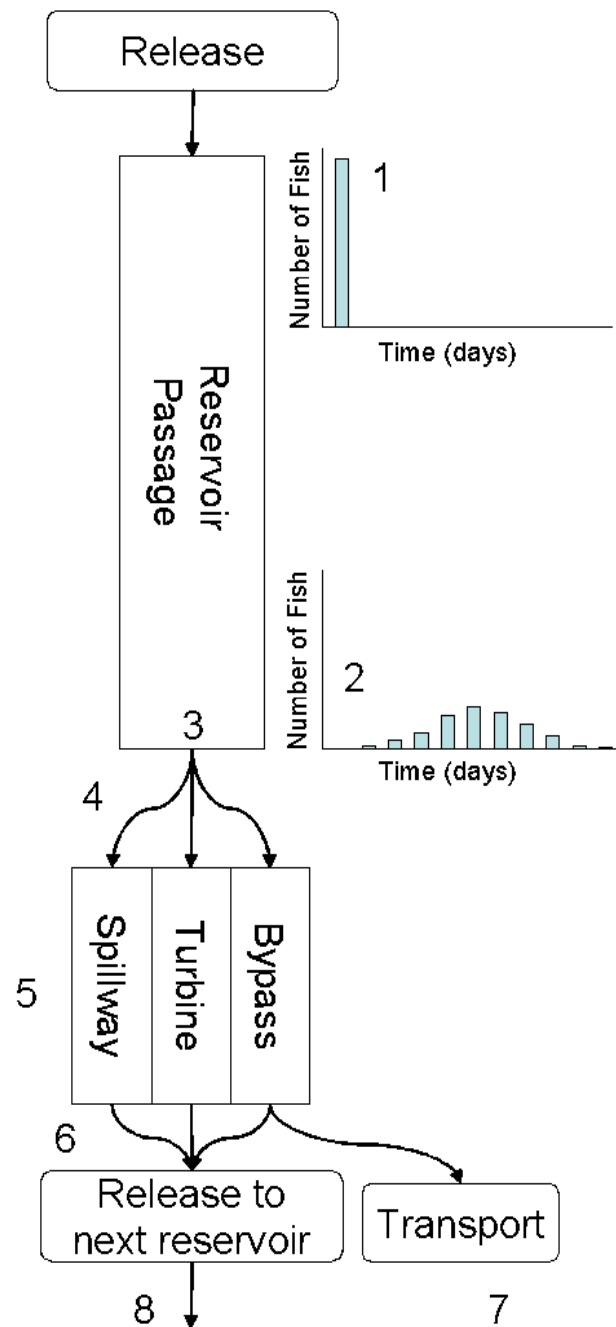
Comprehensive Passage (COMPASS) Model

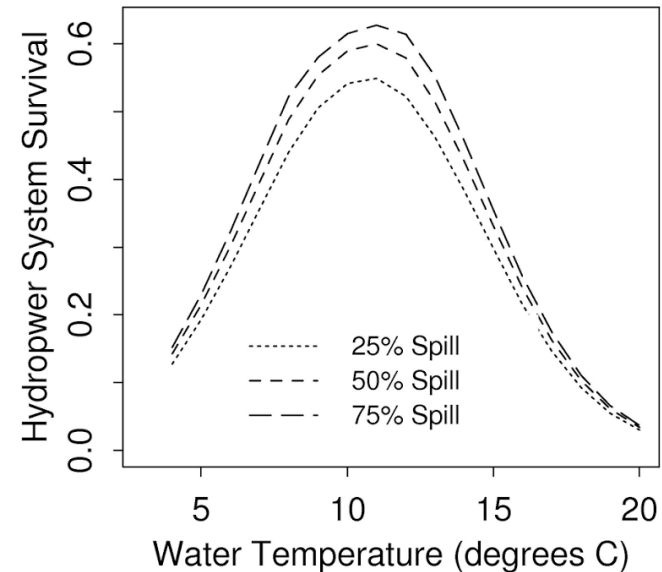
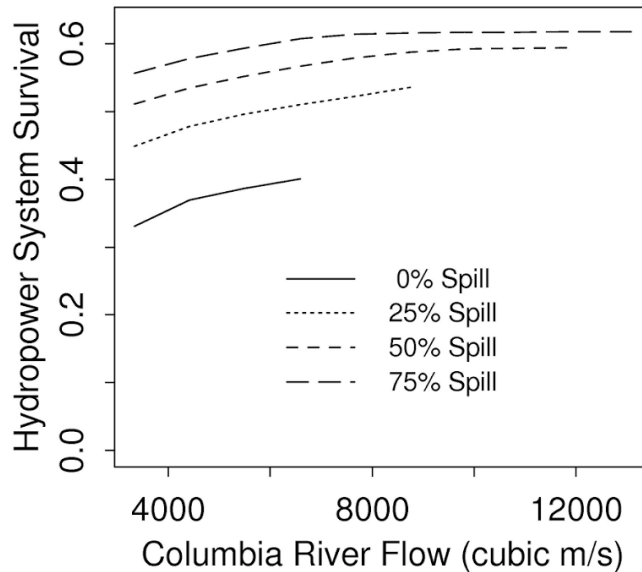


Smithsonian Institution



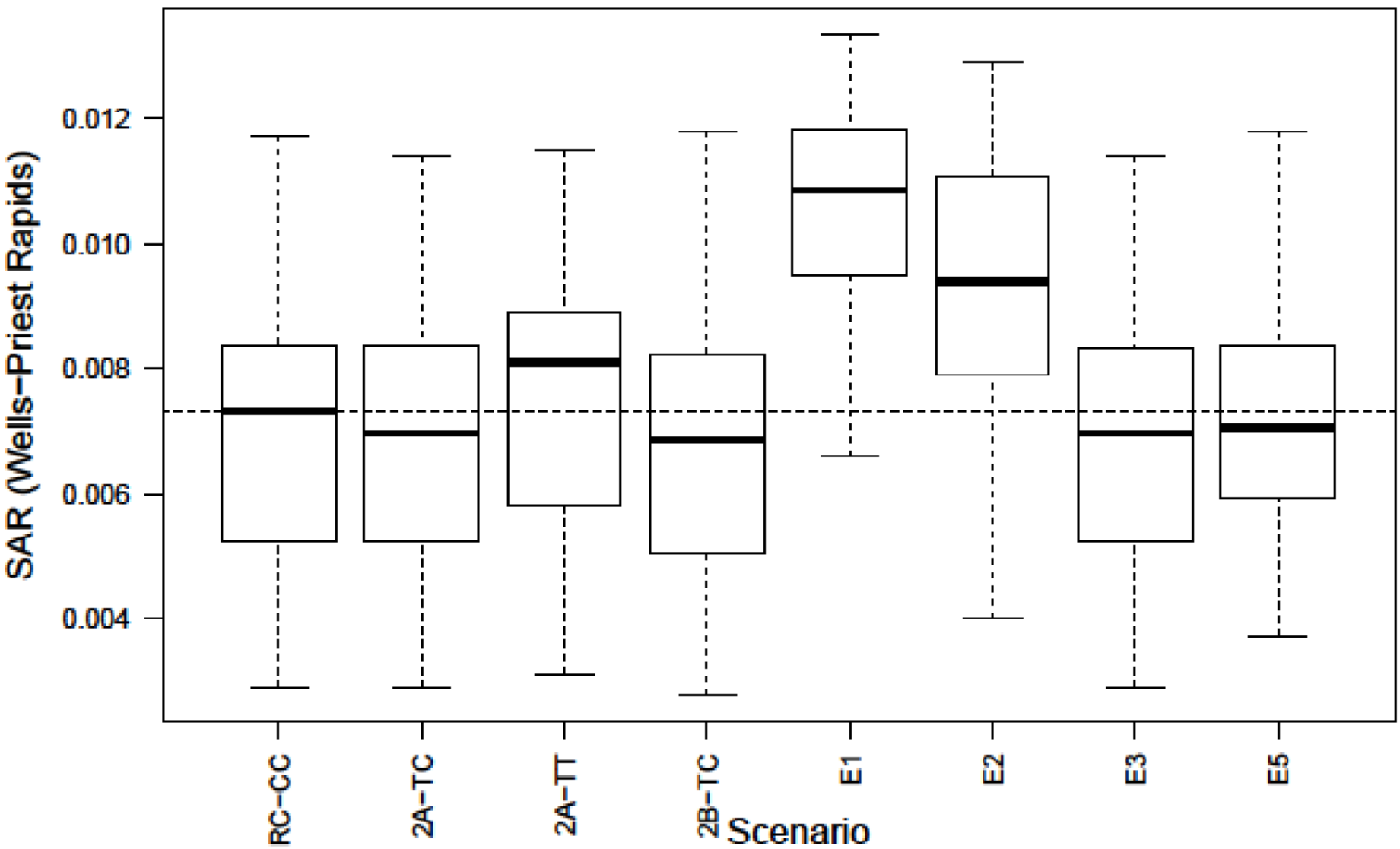
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Model Results: spring/summer Chinook survival through the hydropower system responsive to water temperature and spill levels. Not as responsive to flow levels

Boxplots of Yearly SAR UC Steelhead



THANKS!

